



Security Council

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United States of America: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions and statements of its President concerning Sudan,

Reaffirming its commitment to the sovereignty, unity, independence, and territorial integrity of Sudan, and recalling the importance of the principles of good neighbourliness, non-interference and cooperation in the relations among States in the region,

Stressing again its firm commitment to the cause of peace throughout Sudan, full implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement of 9 January 2005, and, bearing in mind the Darfur Peace Agreement, completion of the political process and an end to the violence and abuses in Darfur,

Reiterating the importance of promoting a political process to restore peace and stability in Darfur, and strongly urging those parties who have not yet agreed to participate in negotiations to do so immediately and all parties to the conflict to engage fully and constructively in the process and to cooperate with the African Union/United Nations Chief Mediator, Djibril Bassole,

Reiterating the need for a lasting political solution and sustained security in Darfur, deploring that the Darfur Peace Agreement has not been fully implemented by the signatories and not signed by all parties to the conflict in Darfur,

Noting with deep concern the ongoing violence, impunity, and consequent deterioration of the humanitarian aid situation and humanitarian access to populations in need, and reiterating its deep concern about the security of civilians and humanitarian aid workers, and calling upon all parties in Darfur to cease offensive actions immediately and to refrain from further violent attacks,

Demanding that the parties to the conflict exercise restraint and cease military action of all kind,

Demanding an immediate and complete cessation by all parties to armed conflict of all acts of sexual violence against civilians in line with resolution 1888 (2009), recruitment and use of children in line with resolutions 1612 (2005) and 1882 (2009), and indiscriminate attacks against civilians,

Commending the efforts of, and reiterating its full support for, the joint African Union/United Nations Chief Mediator, the United Nations Secretary-General, the



League of Arab States and the leaders of the region to promote peace and stability in Darfur, looking forward to the full and effective deployment of the African Union/United Nations Hybrid operation in Darfur (UNAMID), and expressing strong support for the political process under the African Union/United Nations-led mediation,

Welcoming the announcement from the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of its intention to develop guidelines to enhance cooperation and information sharing between United Nations peacekeeping missions and the Security Council's Sanctions Committees' expert panels,

Recalling the 30 April 2009 midterm report by the Panel of Experts appointed by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 3 (b) of resolution 1591 (2005) and extended by subsequent resolutions, and taking note of the Panel's final report, and expressing its intent to study, through the Committee, the Panel's recommendations and to consider appropriate next steps,

Expressing concern over the obstacles that have been imposed on the work of the Panel of Experts during the course of its last mandate, including to freedom of movement,

Emphasizing the need to respect the provisions of the Charter concerning privileges and immunities, and the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, as applicable to United Nations operations and persons engaged in such operations,

Determining that the situation in Sudan continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to extend until 15 October 2010 the mandate of the Panel of Experts, originally appointed pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) and previously extended by resolutions 1651 (2005), 1665 (2006), 1713 (2006), 1779 (2007), and 1841 (2008), and requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary administrative measures;

2. *Requests* the Panel of Experts to provide no later than 31 March 2010 a midterm briefing on its work and no later than 90 days after adoption of this resolution an interim report to the Committee established pursuant to paragraph 3 (a) of resolution 1591 (2005) (hereinafter "the Committee") and a final report no later than 30 days prior to termination of its mandate to the Council with its findings and recommendations;

3. *Requests* the Panel of Experts to coordinate its activities as appropriate with the operations of the African Union/United Nations Hybrid operation in Darfur (UNAMID), and with international efforts to promote the political process in Darfur, and to assess in its interim and final reports progress towards reducing violations by all parties of the measures imposed by paragraphs 7 and 8 of resolution 1556 (2004) and paragraph 7 of resolution 1591 (2005), and progress towards removing impediments to the political process, threats to stability in Darfur and the region and other violations of the above-mentioned resolutions;

4. *Urges* all States, relevant United Nations bodies, the African Union and other interested parties, to cooperate fully with the Committee and the Panel of

Experts, in particular by supplying any information at their disposal on implementation of the measures imposed by resolution 1591 (2005) and resolution 1556 (2004);

5. *Encourages* all States, in particular those in the region, to report to the Committee on the actions they have taken to implement measures imposed by resolutions 1591 (2005) and 1556 (2004);

6. *Reaffirms* the mandate of the Committee to encourage dialogue with interested Member States, in particular those in the region, including by inviting representatives of such States to meet with the Committee to discuss implementation of the measures;

7. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

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**General Assembly
Sixty-fourth session
Agenda item 21
Question of Cyprus****Security Council
Sixty-fourth year****Letter dated 9 October 2009 from the Permanent Representative
of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General**

Upon instructions from my Government and further to the letter dated 10 August 2009 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i., I have the honour to draw your attention to ongoing violations of the international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by military aircraft of the Turkish Air Force, recorded from 1 August to 30 September 2009, as follows.

On 1 August 2009, two C-130 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 3 August 2009, one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 4 August 2009, four F-16 Turkish military aircraft coming in two formations violated international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 5 August 2009, one F-16, one C-130 and two Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations five times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus four times.

On 6 August 2009, one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 8 August 2009, four Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus three times.

On 10 August 2009, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.



On 11 August 2009, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 12 August 2009, four F-16 coming in two formations, three CN-235 and one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations eight times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus six times.

On 13 August 2009, four F-16 coming in two formations and two CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 14 August 2009, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 15 August 2009, two C-130, three C-160 and one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations 11 times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus 11 times.

On 17 August 2009, four F-16 Turkish military aircraft coming in two formations violated international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 19 August 2009, six F-16 coming in two formations and one C-160 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations five times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 20 August 2009, one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 21 August 2009, one Turkish military aircraft of unknown type violated international air traffic regulations.

On 22 August 2009, two CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations four times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus four times.

On 24 August 2009, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 25 August 2009, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 26 August 2009, one B-200 and two Turkish military aircraft of unknown type violated international air traffic regulations four times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 27 August 2009, one Gulf Stream-5 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 28 and 29 August 2009, two CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 31 August 2009, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 1 September 2009, four C-160 and one GLF-6 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations nine times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus nine times.

On 2 September 2009, one C-130 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 3 September 2009, one Turkish military aircraft of unknown type violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 7 September 2009, one Bell Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 9 September 2009, one B-200 and one UH-1H Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus three times.

On 10 September 2009, one CN-235 and two Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 11 September 2009, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 14 and 15 September 2009, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 16 September 2009, one C-160 and two Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations four times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus four times.

On 17 September 2009, one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 22 September 2009, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 23 September 2009, one CN-235, one C-650 and one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations four times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus four times.

On 24 September 2009, two Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 25 and 27 September 2009, three Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 28 September 2009, one CN-235, two Cougar and one UH-1H Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus three times.

On 29 September 2009, one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 30 September 2009, three F-4, two Cougar and one UH-1H Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On behalf of my Government, I strongly protest the aforementioned continued violations by Turkey and call for their immediate cessation.

Turkey's policy of non-observance of rules and regulations governing international aviation continues to gravely jeopardize flight safety and perpetuate insecurity and apprehension on the island. Furthermore, Turkey's persistent provocations, aimed at consolidating the de facto division of Cyprus and further strengthening the illegal secessionist entity in the occupied areas, seriously undermine all efforts towards reunification and reconciliation. Such policies and actions provide ample demonstration of the irresponsible behaviour of a country that now serves as a non-permanent member of the Security Council.

The Government of Turkey should heed the call of the international community, abide by the Charter of the United Nations and respect the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus, thus contributing to the creation of the required conditions for the achievement of a viable solution to the Cyprus problem according to the agreed basis endorsed by numerous Security Council resolutions.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 21, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Minas A. Hadjimichael